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#### ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основная цель данного пособия — помочь учащимся 4 класса в освоении правил чтения и грамматики английского языка, помочь им развить и автоматизировать навыки чтения и умения правильно употреблять грамматические формы в устной и письменной речи.

Данное пособие может служить дополнением к учебному пособию для 4 класса и использоваться как на уроках и факультативах, так и для работы дома. В конце книги даны ключи.

Лексический материал в пособии сгруппирован по темам (Units). В начале каждой темы даны тренировочные тексты, знакомящие с новыми лексическими единицами. Затем предлагаются тексты и задания к ним, направленные на закрепление изучаемой лексики.

Каждый грамматический раздел содержит краткую теоретическую часть, представленную в виде схем или таблиц с примерами, и тренировочные упражнения для развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков. Приступая к работе, учащийся должен внимательно прочитать задание к упражнению и пример его выполнения. Желательно не только выполнить упражнение письменно, но и проговорить его вслух.

Успехов в изучении английского языка!

The ABC MA Gg EIL I Jj Kle II Mim Mm Oo Pp q Rr Ss Tt

# Особые значки транскрипции

Гласные		Двугласные	
i:	долгое И	eī	ЭЙ
I	краткое И	ou	ОУ
e	Е (как шЕрсть)	aı	АЙ
æ	Эоткрытое	au	АУ
α:	долгое А	οI	ОЙ
Λ	краткое А	Iə	И(а)
э	краткое О	63	Э(a)
<b>ə:</b>	долгое О	uə	У(a)
u	краткое У		
u:	долгое У		
Э	неясный безударный гласный		
<b>ə:</b>	долгое Ё (как свЁкла)		

	Согласные		
W	краткое У		
θ	межзубное C		
ð	межзубное З		
ſ	мягкое Ш		
3	мягкое Ж		
t∫	Ч		
dʒ	слитное мягкое ДЖ		
j	слабое Й		
ŋ	<i>n</i> с призвуком <i>g</i>		

## UNIT 1. MY FRIEND

## Урок 1

Глагол-связка <u>to be</u>			
Полная форма	Сокращён- ная форма	Полная форма	Сокращён- ная форма
I am	I'm	We are	We're
$\mathrm{He}\:\mathbf{is}$	He's	You are	You're
She <b>is</b>	She's	They are	They're
It is	It's		

1	t <b>1</b> S	IUS		
1.	Напиши пол	иную форму.		
			— They <u>are</u> happ	oy.
		— I1		
		— He		
	3) She's Hele	en. — She	Helen.	
		pils. — You		
		ends. — We $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$		
	•			
2.	Напиши кра	ткую форму.		
	Образец.	We are happy.	– We' <u>re</u> happy.	
	1) You are fr	om Belarus. — `	You :	from Belarus.
			ey nio	
	3) I am elever	n. — I	eleven.	
	4) She is my	friend. — She $\_$	my fri	end.
			my bro	
3.	А. Вставь <u>is</u> ,	<u>ат</u> или <u>are</u> .		
	1) She <u>is</u> from			
	2) They	my friends	S.	
	3) You	happy <b>.</b>		
	4) Liz	my sister.		
	5) The dogs	funny.		

#### 3. В. Вставь is, ат или are.

1) He	seven.
2) We	_ pupils.
3) Bob and Tom_	friends.
4) My Granny	old.

-) - · - · J	ar arring		014.
5) I		a good pi	mil.

ood pupil.

Глагол-связка <u>to be</u>				
Утверждение Вопрос		Отрицание		
I am fine.	Am I fine?	I am not fine.		
He <b>is</b> fine.	Is he fine?	He isn't fine.		
She <b>is</b> fine.	<b>Is</b> she fine?	She $isn't$ fine.		
It is fine.	Is it fine?	It isn't fine.		
We are fine.	Are we fine?	We aren't fine.		
You are fine.	Are you fine?	You aren't fine.		
They are fine.	Are they fine?	They aren't fine.		

#### 4. Вставь Is или Are.

- 1) *Is* he a pupil?
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ we from Belarus?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ it a brown lion?
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_she nice?
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ you kind?
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ they good friends?
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann beautiful?
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann and Nina sisters?
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ your granny fine?
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ her brothers naughty?

## 5. Обведи глагол-связку. Задай вопрос.

Образец. He (is) a teacher. *Is* he a teacher? 1) She is kind. kind?

- 2) We are good friends. \_\_\_\_\_ good friends?
- 3) I am fine. \_\_\_\_\_fine?
- 4) It is a big school. \_\_\_\_\_ a big school?
- 5) They are from London. from London?

6.	Напиши отрицание.	
	Образец. We <b>are</b> happy. — We <u>aren't</u> happy.	
	1) Mike is clever. — Mike	clever.
	2) The boys are naughty. — The boys	
	3) I am lazy. — I	
	4) His uncle is kind. — His uncle	kind.
	5) Sam and Pam are bad pupils. — Sam and Pam	
	bad pupils.	
<b>7</b> .	Задай вопрос и дай краткий ответ.	
	Образец. He is fine. — $\underline{Is\ he}$ fine? — Yes, $\underline{he\ is}$ .	
	1) Tom is a pupil. —	
	apupil?—Yes,_	•
	2) Liz is from London. —	
	from London? — No, _	•
	3) They are clever. —	
	clever? — Yes, _	•
	4) Her sons are naughty. —	
	naughty?—No,_	•
	5) Polly and I are good friends. —	
	$oxed{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$ good friends? — Yes, $oxed{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$	•
8.	Поровони Оброни вновон ордани (от је ини ото)	
Ο.		
	1) Я ученик	
	2) Она учительница	
	3) Они счастливы	

## 9. Прочитай.

**nice** (милый), a nice girl, a nice woman, a nice doll \* My mother is a nice woman. She has got long fair hair and big blue eyes. Is your sister nice, too?

**clever** (умный), a clever boy, a clever girl \* My father is clever, he reads <u>a lot</u> (много).

Mike is a **good** pupil, he is very clever \* Sam isn't clever, he is a **bad** pupil.

naughty (непослушный), a naughty boy, a naughty baby, a naughty puppy \* Nick has got a new friend. It's a puppy. It's

very naughty, but very nice and funny. Nick likes his naughty puppy very much. My teacher doesn't like naughty pupils.

lazy (ленивый), a lazy girl, a lazy pupil \* Nina is a bad pupil. She is clever, but very lazy. Pam is lazy, she doesn't want to read.

kind (добрый), a kind woman, a kind old man \* My granny is kind. She gives me a cake. The man is kind — he gives meat to his dog. My friend is very kind.

#### 10. Вставь is, am или are.

- 1) She \_\_\_\_\_ six.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil.
- 4) Sam \_\_\_\_\_ clever.
- 5) Her sons \_\_\_\_\_ naughty.
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- 7) You \_\_\_\_\_ from Minsk.
- 8) My mum \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
- 9) Sam and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ funny.
- 10) His grandad \_\_\_\_\_ kind.

### 11. Соедини предложения по смыслу.

- 1) My mother is nice.
- 1) My mother is mee.

  2) This baby is naughty.

  She has got ions

  It wants to play.
- 4) His family is happy.
- 5) Her granny is kind.
- 6) Tom is clever.
- 7) This ball is bad.
- 8) Mike is my friend.

He doesn't read books.

She has got long fair hair.

She gives milk to the kitten.

They have got a funny puppy.

He is a good friend.

He reads a lot.

We can't play football.

## 12. Исправь ошибки.

- 1) His school are big.
- 2) I is a good pupil.
- 3) They isn't friends.
- 4) Her sister aren't lazy.
- 5) Am her sons naughty?
- 6) Is his brothers clever?

## Урок 2

#### 13. Прочитай.

girl ( $\partial e go u \kappa a$ ), one girl, two girls, a kind girl, a clever girl, a naughty girl; boy (Maπρuuκ), a boy — boys, a funny boy \* She is a nice girl. This girl is lazy. Mike is a funny boy. These naughty boys are my friends. Boys like to play football. Girls like to play with nice dolls.

eye  $(z \pi a s)$ , an eye — eyes, blue eyes, brown eyes, green eyes \* His mum has got fair hair and blue eyes. Her cat has got green eyes. My eyes are grey. Her eyes are blue.

ear (yxo), an ear — ears, long ears, short ears, big ears \* A mouse has got little ears. Elephants have got big ears. Snakes haven't got ears.

nose ( $\mu oc$ ), a nose — noses, my nose, his nose, her nose, your nose \* It's an elephant, its nose is long.

mouth (pom), a red mouth, a big mouth \* What animal has got a big mouth? — A crocodile has got a big mouth.

hair (волосы), fair (светлый), fair hair, long hair, short hair \* I have got long fair hair. Her uncle has got short fair hair. Frogs haven't got hair; dark (тёмный), dark hair, dark eyes \* Polly has got fair hair and dark eyes. Are her eyes dark? — Yes, they are. Has she got dark hair? — No, she hasn't.

long ( $\partial \pi u \mu \mu b i u$ ), long ears, long hair; short ( $\kappa o pom \kappa u u$ ,  $\mu u s - \kappa u u$ ), short hair, a short boy \* The girl has got long dark hair. Boys haven't got long hair. Sam is short. He has got short hair. This dog has got short ears.

tall (εωcοκυŭ), a tall boy, a tall girl \* My father is tall. Liz isn't a tall girl, she is short.

Глагол <u>have</u> ( <i>иметь</i> )		
Полная форма	Сокращённая форма	
I have got	I've got	
You have got	You've got	
We have got	We've got	
They have got	They've got	
He has got	He's got	
She has got	She's got	
It has got	It's got	

1 4	TT.	••	1
14.	напиши	сокращённую	форму.

Образец. He has got blue eyes. — *He's got* blue eyes.

- 1) She has got dark hair. \_\_\_\_\_ dark hair.
- 2) We have got fair hair. \_\_\_\_\_ fair hair.
- 3) You have got two eyes. \_\_\_\_\_ two eyes.

#### 15. Напиши полную форму.

Образец. She's got green eyes. — *She has got* green eyes.

- 1) They've got long hair. \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- 2) He's got short hair. \_\_\_\_\_ short hair.
- 3) I've got two ears. two ears.

	Глагол <u>have</u> (имет	<b>b</b> )
		$\mathbf{have}\ \mathbf{not} = \mathbf{haven't}$
		has not = hasn't
Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
I have got a dog.	Have I got a dog?	I haven't got a dog.
We have got a dog.	Have we got a dog?	We haven't got a dog.
You have got a dog.	Have you got a dog?	You <b>haven't</b> got a dog.
They have got a dog.	Have they got a dog	They haven't got a dog.
He has got a dog.	Has he got a dog?	He <b>hasn't got</b> a dog.
She has got a dog.	Has she got a dog?	She hasn't got a dog.
It <b>has got</b> a dog.	Has it got a dog?	It hasn't got a dog.

## 16. Вставь <u>have got</u> или <u>has got</u>.

Образец. Mike *has got* a pet.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ dark hair.
- 2) Liz \_\_\_\_\_ green eyes.
- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ fair hair.
- 4) The cat \_\_\_\_\_ little ears.
- 5) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ short hair.
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ a tall father.
- 7) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ got a big nose.
- 8) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- 9) You \_\_\_\_\_ a little mouth.
- 10) Liz and Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a tall brother.

17. паш	иши отрицание.
Обр	азец. We have got a friend.
	We <i>haven't got</i> a friend.
1) Th	e dog has got big ears.
Th	e dog big ears.
	e boys have got short hair.
	e boys short hair.
	ve has got a little mouth.
	ve a little mouth.
4) Yo	ou have got a red nose.
•	ou a red nose.
18. Зада	й вопрос и дай краткий ответ.
	азец. I have got fair hair. —
	Have you got fair hair? — Yes, I have.
1) Th	e boys have got a tall father.
1) 111	a tall father ? — Yes,
$2) \overline{W}$	e have got dark hair.
2) ***	dark hair? — No,
3) Th	ey've got little ears.
<i>5)</i> 111	little ears? — Yes, $ ext{ .}$
4) $\overline{\text{Liz}}$	z has got a pink mouth.
_,	a pink mouth? — Yes,
5) He	's got a long nose.
0) 110	a long nose? — No,
	a long nose: 100,
19. Пере	еведи. (Запомни: по-русски «У меня/У него есть»,
_	лийски «Я/Он имеет»; по-русски «У меня/ У неё
	по-английски «Я/Она не имеет»)
	меня есть высокий брат.
2) y 1	него голубые глаза и короткие светлые волосы.
3) <del>V</del>	её щенка нет длинных ушей.
20 Ионг	OORT OUT OF

## 20. Исправь ошибки.

- 1) Frogs hasn't got hair.
- 2) Tim has got a blue eyes.

- 3) Have the snake got ears?
- 4) Mike haven't got a red mouth.
- 5) My sisters has got long hair.
- 6) Has your friends got dark hair?

							•	J	7	Ì	D	) (	C	)	ŀ	C	•	3								

#### 21. Прочитай.

ski and skate (ходить на лыжах и кататься на коньках) \* Children ski and skate in winter. My father likes to ski. He can ski very well. Does your mother like to ski? — No, she doesn't. But she likes to skate very much. I like to skate, too. We can skate well.

roller-skate (кататься на роликовых коньках), to roller-skate \* In winter I like to skate and in summer I like to roller-skate. My brother can roller-skate very well. Can you roller-skate?

ride (καπαπως, examь верхом), to ride, like to ride \* His uncle can ride a horse very well. Can this girl ride a pony? They can ride an elephant in India.

bike (*benocuned*), a bike — bikes, one little bike — two big bikes \* Her little sister has got a pink bike. I want to have a big bike.

to ride a bike (кататься на велосипеде) \* I like to ride a bike very much. I ride a bike in spring, in summer and in autumn. My friend can ride a bike very well. It's fun to ride a bike! Let's ride a bike or roller-skate! That's a good idea!

Глагол <u>can</u> (мочь, уметь)											
cannot = can't											
Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание									
I can play.	Can I play?	I can't play.									
We can play.	Can we play?	We can't play.									
You can play.	Can you play?	You can't play.									
They can play.	Can they play?	They can't play.									
He can play.	Can he play?	He can't play.									
She can play.	Can she play?	She can't play.									
It can play.	Can it play?	It can't play.									